AIM

THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

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BELAFONTE IN PERSON FOR AIM

GIAIMO YANKEE DIXIECRAT

In 1964, Connecticut voters of the Third Congressional District cast a large majority of their ballots for Lyndon Johnson and Robert Giaimo. Thus the people of the Third District expressed a desire to see the programs of the Democratic platform become reality -- no escalation in Viet-Nam, and the Great Society at home. The same lack of principle shown by Lyndon Johnson in his about-face on policy is evident in Mr. Giaimo's voting record, which seems to be in accord neither with the wishes of the voters who elected him, nor with his own ideas, but rather with the dictates of political expediency.

Robert N. Giaimo is not an unusual man as Congressmen go, and that is unfortunate for the people whom he represents. Like too many of his chums in Congress, he depends on public apathy and a party label to win re-election. He hopes no one will look too closely into the game he plays with Southern Congressmen and big business of "pork barrel politics," or "you slap my back and I'll slap yours." The question for us all is how much good are Mr. Giaimo's political acrobatics doing the people of the district and the country?

Mr. Giaimo has badly failed both the people who have elected him and the best interests of the nation. Mr. Giaimo values the friendship of big

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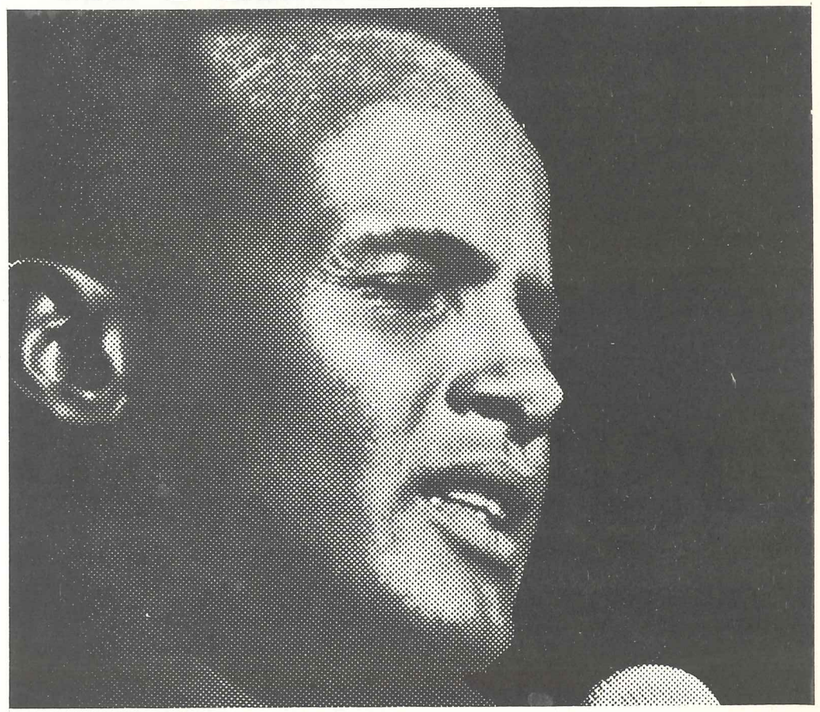

At 8 p.m. Sept. 25 at the New Haven Arena, the one and only Harry Belafonte will give a concert for the benefit of IPAC and the Hill Parents Association. Belafonte has long been an active supporter of civil rights groups, and by giving benefit concerts has raised tremendous sums for them. He is giving this concert because of his deep belief that the present war in Viet-Nam is both immoral and tragic.

The Cook Campaign is running up large debts, and it will need much larger sums for the final weeks. Television time, newspaper ads, billboards and mass distribution of campaign literature are vital to our success. But they cost vast sums of money. The Belafonte concert is our only hope of raising this money. If we sell every seat in the arena we can make up to $20,000.

Everyone is urged to attend. And we would greatly appreciate your selling tickets to your friends (or enemies).

Tickets are on sale at the Arena box office, the Cook office, and the Harris for State Assembly office, 156 Washington Ave.

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AIM

Editorial Staff
John Sinisi
Elizabeth Berliner
The campaign publication of the Independent Political Action Committee will be published every two weeks. Letters to the editor are invited. Please keep them short and send them to
AIM Editor
IPAC
241 Orange Street
New Haven.
Individuals or groups not now receiving AIM are invited to add their names to our mailing list. Write to the editor or call 787-0123.

AIM OFFICERS

Robert M. Cook -- Candidate for Congress
Robert Zellner -- Campaign Manager
Jack Osborne -- Associate Campaign Manager
Nina Adams -- Secretary
Joan Stone -- Treasurer
Mike Parrish -- News Director
Robert Gellbach -- Finance Chairman

AND OFFICES

Hamden-North Haven Volunteers Headquarters
1242 Whitney Avenue
Whitneyville
288-7039

Milford Cook for Congress Office
15 River Street
Milford
878-5452

Harris for State Assembly
156 Washington Avenue
New Haven
865-6666

belafonte cont.

All the seats are good; seats in bad acoustical areas are not being used. Ushers for the show are desperately needed. Anyone willing to usher should call the Cook office: 787-0123.

The concert is being sponsored by the Community Concert Committee, which will periodically sponsor fund-raising concerts for various community groups. The Chairman of the Committee is Rabbi Robert Goldburg of Temple Mishkan Israel in Hamden.

PLEASE PASS AIM NEWSLETTER ON TO FRIENDS--AND SEND US NEW NAMES FOR THE MAILING LIST!

yankee dixiecrat cont.

business more than the pocketbooks of the citizens. An example of this is his vote against cheap public power in New England.

Mr. Giaimo voted "no" on the Dickey-Lincoln School Project for the St. John River in Maine, the first federal electric power project planned for New England. This 2-dam, 800,000 kilowatt project would have created 3,300 jobs and helped reduce the cost of electricity in New England. The cost of power in New England is now 28% above the national average. But private power and coal interests opposed the project and Giaimo voted against it.

The House of Representatives voted 207-185 to strike the $227-million Dickey-Lincoln Project from the Senate approved omnibus rivers, and flood control bill on September 2, 1965. It was Republican solidarity that killed the project (Republican voted 121-5 against it) but only with the help of half the Southern Democrats. Democrats from the north voted 132-46 in favor of giving the New England area a fair share in the bill. Cheaper power in New England would have benefitted his own constituency, but Giaimo joined the "prudent" pork-barrel politicians who voted it down.

According to John J. Driscoll head of the Connecticut State Labor Council, Connecticut is too dependent on defense industries. This is especially true in the Third District. But Mr. Giaimo continues to devote his time to aiding the giant defense industries and neglects the vital question -- what happens to Connecticut when peace comes. Small wonder Mr. Giaimo is not working for an end to the war -- for when the war ends, the disaster he has helped to build for Connecticut will fall on our heads.

On issues of national concern, Mr. Giaimo's record is, if that's possible, worse. Another example of Robert Giaimo's quiet neglect of basic issues for political reasons is his vote on the issue of "Home Rule" for Washington, D.C. In 1791 Congress designated the District of Columbia as the national capital and provided for a three-man commission, appointed by the President, to govern it. As Washington gradually became a city of about one million people, the absurdity of the situation became increasingly evident. In 1965 the Senate passed a bill which would have provided for an elected mayor, city council, board of education, and a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. In the House, an amendment to the bill was proposed by Rep. B. F. Sisk of California which substituted a citizen's referendum for the immediate self-government proposal contained in the Senate bill. This was a tactic designed to nullify the significant effect of the Senate proposal. The Sisk Amendment was passed on September 29, 1965 by a vote of 227-177. The conference committee was not able to resolve the two very different versions and as a result Washington, D.C. still lacks home rule.

The Democrats in the House voted 122-151 against the Sisk Amendment. Northern Democrats voted almost 3-1 against it (50-134). Southern Democrats voted better than 4-1 in favor of the amendment (72-17). Arguments against home rule include fear of Negro domination, Washington's population being approximately 60% Negro, and the desire of the property owners and liquor-store proprietors there to retain the low tax rate which would inevitably rise with the advent of a city government that wants to provide some services for its people.

People in Connecticut's Third District certainly would go along with the right of people to govern themselves. In 1959 their Congressman, Mr. Giaimo, affirmed that: "...(The) problems (of D.C.) would best be handled by a local District of Columbia governing body elected by and directly responsible to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia...I can see no good reason to continue to deny to the Americans living in the District the rights and privileges of American citizens in the States."

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The crippling Sisk Amendment received "no" votes from 4 out of the 5 Connecticut Congressmen who voted. The affirmative vote was from Bob Giaimo, who for some reason found it necessary to vote with 80% of the Southern Democrats and 80% of all Republicans, and against 75% of the Northern Democrats. The issue was one that was important to the Southerners politically, yet an issue that didn't quite hit the headlines in Connecticut's newspapers. This was an opportunity for a good pork-barrel legislator from Connecticut to earn a political favor from some Southern colleagues without alienating his northern constituency.

Bob Giaimo voted against the Appalachian Development Bill of 1964, which was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 257-165. This bill alloted a billion dollars to the eleven-state region comprising the severest concentration of rural poverty in the United States. Voting with Giaimo were 41 Southern Democrats, 109 Republicans, and only 14 other Northern Democrats. The Democratic Party voted 232-56 in favor of the bill. Giaimo, who seldom votes against requests for money by the military, had again found it expedient, on the Appalachia question, to side with some of his southern friends.

When some Northern Democrats on September 17, 1965 challenged the seating of the five Mississippi delegates on the basis of the fact that only 5.7% of the eligible Negro voters there had been allowed to register, Bob Giaimo joined the majority of the House of Representatives which voted to dismiss the challenge (228-143). Most Northern Democrats, however, failed to see Giaimo's point of view since they voted against dismissal of this important issue by a vote of 54-109. The Southern Democrats, on the other hand, went along with Bob 100%, voting 87-0 in favor of dismissing so subversive a topic as universal manhood suffrage.

The point of all this is not that Bob Giaimo is a Southerner at heart, but rather that he is a purely political animal, an office holder who, like many of his cohorts, deems his chief duties in Congress to be the establishment of good contacts, and the capitalization of all political opportunities. In order to accomplish this, a Congressman like Giaimo must indulge in throwing an occasional bone to his constituency, or rather to the large industries in his district, in order to obscure the fact that he is not really exercising the only voice that the people of his district have in issues of national and international significance. His stand on Viet-Nam consists largely of his signature on a letter from 76 Congressmen to the President dated January 21, 1966 which expresses concern "that unless we can halt or reverse the escalation...it will become increasingly difficult to achieve...meaningful negotiations." Before the above is mentioned, however, the letter affirms that: "We staunchly support the determination of our government to resist the terror and aggression which deny the people of South Viet-Nam the right freely to determine their own future." In this blank check to Mr. Johnson to do what he wants, there is something for everyone and nothing of substance. Requests from several citizens for local hearings on Viet-Nam have gone unheeded. On occasion, Giaimo and his staff members have piously deplored the use of the Viet-Nam War issue by others for "political capital" -- meaning that others should not drag up important issues while Mr. Giaimo is benefitting from the shroud of silence and the avoidance of controversy imposed on one of the very crucial issues facing our country at the present time.

No, Mr. Giaimo does not like explosive issues or actions, but is cool, calm, and collected in his program of "pacifying" the people in his district and abetting the forces which are perpetuating empty values and lazy thought. He is a willing part of the machine which is efficiently and quietly, with the precision of McNamara's computers, leading this country to a death by neglect and ignorance. While bombs are going off in foreign countries to preserve "freedom," American values are dying at home with hardly a whimper.

COOK AND HARRIS DEMAND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD

In a joint statement Robert M. Cook, and Fred Harris said on August 25:

"At a time when many of our large cities have become amphitheaters of racial unrest the relations between the New Haven Police Department and the black community have been steadily deteriorating. In April the Commission on Equal Opportunities published a report stating that arresting officers used 'excessive force' and 'poor judgement' on two separate occasions in December of 1965. Charges in the first case were unanimously dismissed by the Board of Police Commissioners after a hearing where evidence was introduced not by the complainant's attorney but by the city's corporation counsel. A hearing into the other case has been postponed twice this month.

"We join with aldermen Morris and Gray in demanding a civilian review board. We propose that the first duty of the newly constituted board be to conduct a long overdue hearing into the second charge of police misconduct and that private attorneys be allowed to introduce evidence. We fully endorse the CEO's recommendation, which calls for more minority group members on the staff of the Police Department, and demand to know why there is not one Negro above the rank of patrolman on the force. We further urge that the Mayor and the Chief of Police state unequivocally that excessive force by police officers will not be tolerated.

"We believe that these measures are essential to the stability and welfare of the entire community. The present situation can only get worse unless the Police Department and city officials face the problem instead of evading it. As candidates for public office we pledge ourselves to an all-out fight for the necessary changes."

COOK'S ADDRESS TO AFL-CIO CONVENTION / SEPT. 6

For more than five months now, I have been campaigning in the Third District. I have met the membership of your locals at 6 a.m. outside the factory gates. I've talked and listened to them on the job and at their homes, at their union halls and on the picket line. I find the men and women in the labor movement to be independent, forward-looking people, and as an independent candidate I appreciate that.

... In my opinion, the labor movement has not begun to receive the respect and support it deserves from the politicians it has helped to elect to public office. The Johnson Administration has taken labor for granted; the so-called Great Society Congress has taken labor for granted; and the incumbent in my District has taken labor for granted.

I think it is time for labor to take a good hard look at some of its so-called friends in Congress. Ask yourselves whether these Congressmen are really willing to lead the fight for better conditions of pay and job security, or whether they will only move under enormous pressure from labor, and then only half-heartedly. George Meany warned us all, last winter, against the danger of organized labor becoming the trusting and obedient step-child of any political party. And I can tell you today that there are many people outside of the labor movement who cannot believe you will accept the treatment you got from this Congress without protest.

Look at the record -- No action on 14(b) from an Administration that won't fight for what it claims to believe in. Minimum wage legislation that was cut to ribbons in a supposedly liberal Congress. Enormous cuts in anti-poverty programs and needed public works.... Then look at the discriminatory 3.2% wage-price guidelines which are held like a club over the heads of working men and women while steel and other industries administratively set their prices wherever they please. And see how quickly the cry went up in Congress for strike-breaking legislation in the recent air-line strike. Look at consumer price inflation, which is running at more than 3.2% for the year; and look at interest rate increases which threaten to choke off new housing construction and employment in the building trades. And let's not be lulled to sleep by the official figure of 3.9% unemployment. That figure represents over 3 million Americans looking for work without success. But there are responsible economists who insist that the real figure is 50% to 100% higher when you take account of those Americans who have stopped looking for the jobs that don't exist, or have taken part-time work because they couldn't find a full-time job.

The legislative program of the AFL-CIO in the last

Bob Cook, AIM Candidate for Congress reads his address to the Connecticut State Labor Council Con ention, AFL-CIO on September 6, 1966.

Congress was moderate and reasonable; it was not enacted. I think labor's demands should be renewed; I think they should be increased. And I think you should be represented in Congress by men who will lead the fight, because these issues are important not just to labor, but to all the people.

Let me take just a few minutes to outline the problems facing the labor movement as I see them, and let me tell you what I think can be done about them.

Consider the question of job security. Here in Connecticut it means facing up to the problem of runaway shops, automation and anti-union legislation like 14(b).

This state and this region have had more than their share of departing industries. I don't have to tell you what that means for the men who are left behind. But several things can be done. First, we can see to it that Connecticut remains competitive with other states in attracting and holding industry. The incumbent in my District didn't help that goal along when he voted with the private power interests against cheap public power in New England, which would have attracted and kept industry and jobs in Connecticut, and made a sizeable dent in your electric bill, too. Second, we can establish realistic federal minimum standards for wages, nefits and unemployment compensation so that relatively progressive states are not penalized by those states with lower benefit levels. COPE's proposal for a federal "floor" on unemployment compensation is an example of what I'm talking about. But along with that we need, and I will support, a more realistic minimum wage extended to more workers than the present Congress has approved. Finally, however, we must face the fact that even with better minimum standards of compensation there will still be runaway shops. I believe, therefore, it is time to consider legislation which will protect the working man in such cases. We need a new "Bill of Rights" for working men which will require departing industries to take any employee who wishes to go with them to the new location, and which will pay the reasonable moving expenses of the employee. Such a "Bill of Rights" would also require at least one year notice before such a move was made and would provide a reasonable period of severance pay for men who choose not to move with the company. We should also guarantee by law the pension rights of men who are left behind. And the companies should share with the federal government the costs of relocating these men in new jobs, with subsidized retraining where necessary.

... But there are other threats to job security. One of these, which grows steadily, is the threat of automation. As early as November, 1963 George Meany was calling for greater attention to this issue, and the AFL-CIO has proposed a 7-point program calling for continued study and expansionary fiscal programs to meet the automation issue. But more is needed. The next session of Congress ought to give serious thought to legislation which would require companies installing automated production processes to give one year notice to their employees. And the companies ought to share with the federal government the cost of retraining and relocating displaced workers. Unless such steps are taken soon, we could face mass unemployment and general economic depression within the next decade.

Finally, however, the assurance of job security hinges upon the existence of a strong and independent labor movement. No amount of federal legislation can do the job of democratically-run labor unions on the scene -- unions which are open to all without discrimination on grounds of race or any other extraneous factor. There are millions of unorganized workers in America today whose substandard conditions not only hurt them but also stand as a threat to organized workers and ultimately to the whole economy. Organized labor must extend its efforts toward recruiting these men and women in factories, farms, and offices. And as you do so, I believe you should be relieved of the burden of union-busting "right-to-work" laws. So I am opposed to 14(b). I want it repealed. The real right to work is the right to decent working conditions and decent pay. And the best guarantee of that is a democratic labor movement. For the same reason, I support wholeheartedly an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to permit on-site picketing at construction sites.

Let me turn now to the second great issue which is most often mentioned to me by your members -- the question of wages, benefits, working conditions and the cost of living. Here, more than anywhere, the

working man has been denied a fair share of the fruits of his own labor. Let's just consider a few of the specific issues.

Minimum wage: The 1966 legislation on this issue does not meet the need in my view. In the next session of Congress, labor should be demanding broader coverage and at least a $2 minimum wage, along with recognition of 35 hours as the standard work week and double pay for over-time. But even then, you are only assuring the working man $3500 a year, if he is fully employed. With inflation, that will soon leave the minimum for a typical family of four below the government-defined poverty line. I think we can do better. I propose that the minimum wage be keyed by law to the cost of living, like an escala-

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Cook AFL-CIO address, cont.

tion clause in a union contract. And if we are really serious about the War on Poverty, then the reference figure for the minimum wage should be much closer than it now is to the government's figure for a "modest but adequate income" for the average family. The same standards should govern a federal minimum for unemployment compenation, which I would extend to 52 weeks.

Now there will be some people who will react to these proposals by raising the old false issue of high wages being the major cause of inflation, and that brings us to the administration's 3.2% wage-price guidelines. Those guidelines, in their present form, are discriminatory against labor. They ignore completely the fact that profits have skyrocketed in recent years, much faster than wages have risen. George Meany reported only last month that in the past 5 years profits are up 52% before taxes and 67% after taxes, while real wages rose only 13%, and 40% of our people still live on less than a modest but adequate income. The fact is, in the past 5 years wages have not even kept pace with productivity increases. Instead of arbitrarily limiting the income of the working man, we ought to be looking at prices and profits in order to control inflation, especially now that most prices are administratively set by industry rather than through the market place.

Now let me turn for a moment to social security. I agree with COPE that social security should be funded from general tax revenues. The present system is regressive. It hits hardest those least able to pay. But for that matter so does our whole tax structure. Reforms, promised in the Kennedy Administration, are long overdue. As for the size of social security benefits, here too I think our long-term goal should be a sliding rate keyed to the cost of living and assuring a "modest but adequate income," rather than a poverty level income.

The AFL-CIO is correct, in my opinion, in opposing an income tax deduction for parents of college students in its present form, because that proposal will not meet the need. Education is our most important investment in human beings. I favor a federally funded program of scholarships that would assure a college education to any young American who could benefit by it, regardless of his ability to pay. As a teacher and as the son of a union man, I know what a financial burden it is to put your children through college. Your children deserve an equal opportunity to get a college education, and a truly Great Society should assure that opportunity to them.

...At this time, I would like to point out the price the working man pays for this senseless war. With all its deficiencies, the Great Society programs were better than nothing. Those programs have now all but virtually been scuttled. Of the 3.9 billion dollars originally authorized, only 2.3 billion has been requested by Johnson in appropriations. Cuts have been made across the board -- in aid to education, in housing and urban renewal, in mass transit, in medical research and hospital construction, in rent subsidies and job training programs. And the cuts have been deep: whole programs have been scrapped in many cases.

To those of you who are impressed by the amount of over-time you're getting in defense plants, I would say "Take a look at the rise in interest rates which is about to choke off the building trades altogether." And the possibility of a tax hike still looms ahead in this session of Congress, or at the latest, in a special session right after elections.

You might also look at the rise in consumer prices. During the Korean War, prices rose 8% in one year alone and here we are being promised a 10 to 20 year war in Viet-Nam. The fact is, practically all the inflation in the past 25 years has been the product of war-time booms...and the inflation always stayed with us long after the boom had disappeared. A great friend of labor and former Congressman in Connecticut, Colonel Frank Kowalski -- a graduate of West Point with many years of military experience in the Far East -- is campaigning hard for me this year because he knows that this war is unlawful, unprincipled and unnecessary....

The same Administration which has not dealt in good faith with labor's legislative program at home, is not dealing in good faith with the American people and our fighting men in Viet-Nam. I say that as a former officer in the United States Marine Corps. The same Congressmen who have been too timid to fight for labor's needs have also been too timid to state publicly their own opposition to the war -- opposition which they admit in private.

This is the kind of timidity we have accepted for too long in this country. This is the kind of timidity we have all been guilty of. It is this kind of timidity which comes closest to cowardice.

I believe we can reverse this trend toward cowardice in our public lives -- that is why I am campaigning to win this election. Many of you have told me you support my campaign. I admit, that takes a certain amount of courage, but it doesn't really surprise me, because the program I have outlined is the kind of program that made the labor movement great in this country. I would not seek your support with anything less than such a program, because I cannot believe you would want to accept anything less.

I've told you which side I'm on. Now I'm asking you: Which side are you on? I'm inviting you to come along with me and the American Independent Movement. You're entitled to a Congressman in the Third District who will help you lead this country to a better future for all its people, instead of a Congressman who has to be dragged along like an anchor.

CUT-BACKS IN GREAT SOCIETY

Kristin Walker

Our military commitment in Viet-Nam is demanding increasingly heavy financial outlays. Defense expenditures reached an annual rate of $57 billion in the second quarter of this year, and assuming only the rate of increase which has prevailed, will mount to $65 billion by the second quarter of 1967.

It is obvious that our Government's massive investment in Viet-Nam is a welcome development for many U.S. corporations operating both there and in this country. A survey reported in the New York Times on May 5th reveals that in March a substantial number of companies achieved the highest profits in their histories.

But while industry prospers, the pinch of inflation on the average American's purse is growing day by day. This, however, is hardly a matter of comfort to those who continue to live in deprivation. And the programs of the War on Poverty which supposedly were to lead to the life of "abundance and liberty for all" promised by the Great Society have been sacrificed to the rising costs of the Viet-Nam war.

In his State of the Union address Johnson assured us that this would not occur. He firmly rebuked those who would divert funds from the Great Society to finance the war. "Will they sacrifice opportunity for the distressed -- the beauty of our land -- the hope of our poor?...In the name of justice, let them call for the contribution of those who live in the fullness of our blessing rather than strip it from the hands of those in need." Confidently he assured us that our society had the strength "to pursue our goals in the rest of the world while still building a Great Society here at home."

Facts show, however, that the vigor is indeed being sapped from the Great Society as we continue to flex our muscles in Viet-Nam. In the case of every major domestic program for which Congress had authorized expenditures, the appropriation proposed in the President's budget fell short of the authorization.

A comparison of some military and domestic expenditures shows clearly where the priorities lie.

Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, had hoped to double in 1967 his agency's present appropriation of $1.5 billion but instead received an increase of only $250 million. As an example of the operations which will be curtailed, the O.E.O. will be able to enroll only 45,000 young people in the Job Corps, rather than the 100,000 originally planned. As currently financed the programs of the War on Poverty only affect from three to twenty per cent of the estimated thirty-two million Americans living in poverty. To eliminate the poverty gap would required approximately $12 billion a year -- seven times the budget proposed but only slightly more than the current cost of the Viet-Nam war.

Federal aid to education has been cut back. Of the $970 million authorized last year for the education of the disadvantaged under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, only $230 million was granted. For the entire Act, $1.3 billion is proposed this year, a modest increase of $190 million. Financing of activities under the Higher Education Act of 1965 will be reduced to $475 million from the $696 million authorized. In contrast, Pentagon costs for military "education, training, and related functions" are budgeted at $2.2 billion.

An acute national problem which has been given recent publicity is the crisis of our cities, termed by Senator Jacob Javits "the dreariest story of our times." President Johnson proclaimed 1966 as the "year of rebirth for American cities." But the programs designed to initiate such changes are being mutilated in their prenatal stage.

The fresh approaches embodied in these programs have not inspired Congress to react with the necessary appropriations. The request for $2.3 billion for a "Demonstration Cities Program" has already been cut in Congress to $900 million for two years -- an amount to be used by sixty cities but which could obviously be spent by any one of the big cities without solving its problems.

A National Teachers Corps, originally designed to place 4,000 teachers in slum areas, has been whittled down to a mere 1,300 trainees. The request for $30 million to finance the program has already been cut by $10 million, and may well be reduced further.

Meanwhile, rioting and social unrest continue to plague urgan areas across the country. It is sheer ignorance to seek solutions in calls for law, order, police and the National Guard, in accusations of Communist infiltration or in Congressional action aimed at making rioting a Federal crime. The conditions underlying social unrest will only be cured by a massive investment in the human and material resources of our cities -- an investment which has been relinquished in favor of war expenditures in Viet-Nam.

The Great Society programs mentioned so far have been shortchanged through either the budget's cut-back of appropriations, or the failure of Congress to authorize requested funds. Other promising ideas -- such as direct income transfers to the poor -- have been pigeonholed. In still other cases, reductions have been requested outright by the President.

It is clear that the Great Society is not an imminent reality, but the promises of "abundance and liberty for all" have aroused expectations which cannot be so easily scuttled. Among the deprived the conviction is growing that a better standard of living is their due. When promised resources and opportunities are denied, they will inevitably protest. And if other cuts and alterations in domestic programs occur, and the pinch of inflation continues, people now living just on the edge of poverty will grow increasingly resentful.

3rd DISTRICT REGISTRATION DATES

New Haven:
Thurs., Sept. 15: 5 p.m.-8 p.m. Hall of Records
Thurs., Sept. 22: 5 p.m.-8 p.m. Roger Sherman
Thurs., Sept. 29: 5 p.m.-8 p.m. Woodward Ave. Firehouse
Sat., Oct. 1: 12 noon - 8 p.m. Hall of Records
Mon. thru Fri., Oct. 3-7: 12 noon - 8 p.m. Hall of Records
Sat., Oct. 8: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Hall of Records
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Hall of Records
Mon., Nov. 7: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Special Session with Town Clerk for those just turned 21

Stratford
Wed., Sept. 21: 4 p.m.-6 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 1: all day
Sat., Oct. 15: all day
Wed., Oct. 19: maybe
Mon., Nov. 7: Any two hours between 9-5 for those who became 21 between Oct. 19 and Nov. 7.

West Haven
Fri., Sept. 16: 5 p.m.-8 p.m. Town Hall - City Clerk's Office
Sat., Oct. 1: 12 noon - 8 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 15: 9a.m.-8 p.m.
Fri., Oct. 21: 5 p.m.-8 p.m.

East Haven
Wed., Oct. 19: 6 p.m.-8 p.m. Town Hall

North Branford
Sat., Oct. 1: 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Jr. High
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Stanley T. Williams School
Mon., Nov. 7: 10 a.m.-12 noon - Administration Building

Branford
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Town Clerk's Office
Fri., Oct. 21: 5 p.m.-7 p.m.
Thurs., Oct. 27: 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

Guilford
Dates not set

Madison
Sat., Oct. 1: 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Town Hall Basement
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m.
Mon., Nov. 7: Special Session
Thurs., Dec. 15: 9 a.m. -8 p.m. Hall of Records

Hamden:
Sat., Oct. 1: 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Auditorium of Town Hall
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Auditorium of Town Hall

North Haven
Sat., Oct. 1: 9a.m.-1 p.m. Town Hall
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Town Hall
Mon., Nov. 7: 1 p.m.-3 p.m. Special Session for those just turned 21

Milford
Sat., Sept. 24: 9 a.m.-8 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m.
Mon., Nov. 7: 1 p.m.-3 p.m. Special Session for those just turned 21

Woodbridge
Wed., Sept. 14: 6 p.m.-8 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 1: 2 p.m.-6 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 15: 9 a.m.-8 p.m.
Mon., Nov. 7: 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Special Session as above

Orange
Fri., Sept. 23: 6 p.m.-8 p.m.
Tues., Sept. 27: 6 p.m.-8 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 1: 9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 15: all day

AIM

COOK FOR CONGRESS

HARRIS FOR ASSEMBLY

STOP BULLETS WITH BALLOTS!

Independent Political Action Committee
241 Orange Street
New Haven
Connecticut